ne may give any explanation that he can in advance of the reading of his very letter, and of the scruth you the contents of how there happened to be that comission. I hand him a printed book containing that letter and ask his attention to that letter, knowing it is thus printed; I then hand him the letter, and nothing else, as in the handwriting of his amanueness, and as laid before the committee—that is, the letter; I don't want anything to do with the statement—and then ask him who her that letter purported to be the whole letter; and containing no indication whe her that letter purported to be the whole letter as that written, and containing no indication of omission to get rid of any difficulty about the writing; and I understand the writing is a sometime or other. That there was a difference between the Catharine Gaunt letter as printed and as read and the Catharine Gaunt letter as written by his wife, and that he sent it to the Graphic. It seemed to be hinographed. But now he does not remember that It was hithographed, but that he sent it; but whether it was lishographed, but that he sent it; but whether it was lishographed, out that he sent it; but whether it was lishographed, out that he sent it; but whether it was lishographed, out that he sent it; but whether it was lishographed, out that he sent it; but whether it was lishographed, out that he sent it; but whether it was lishographed will appear from the Graphic itself. Now, I am reading, as is my right, the private letter of his was a supervision of this witness, in any degree, has omitted this passage, and sacrificed in so far the truthulness of this letter; and the magnitude of that sacrifice will appear by comparing the letof that sacrifice will appear by comparing the let-ter as printed and used with the letter written by

of that sacrifice will appear by comparing the letter as printed and used with the letter written by the wife.

The Judge—You have a right to read the letter, but it don't appear to be a part of the statement. I don't see that you make a comparison between the letter and the statement without both being here, the one in the presence of the other and the other and the statement without both being here, the one in the presence of the other and the other and the presence of the other and the other and the other in presence of the one.

Arr. Evarts—I understand Your Honor to lay down some propositions that may be necessary to observe, but wasther that has not been conserved is the question. It is not certainly necessary when I wish to compare a letter contained in that publication, and for which this without it is responsible, and with the letter as written, and to show the difference, that I should use the statement and the rest of it, because I have nothing to do with it.

The Judge—You have a right to show he published it.

sied it. Mr. Evarts—Your Honor thinks that is not roven; that the statement as published—that does

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor thinks that is not proven; that the statement as published—that does not already appear.

Mr. Tition (after looking at the original letter)—My to pression is that these marks at the top of the letter show that it has been lithographed at bothe time; I wil not swear to it.

Mr. Evarts—The Graphie will speak for itself. A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Evarts (showing the leaves of Mr. Maverick's copy to witness again)—Now look at that letter and say whether you believe that manuscript which I place in your hand to be the manuscript of the letter as it was presented before the committee?

Mr. Fullerton—We object to it. He asks, sir, as a mere matter of belie of the witness, when he hould as a matter of knowledge.

Ar. Evarts—Do you know or believe? We have a right to either and a right to an answer therefrom.

Mr. Pullerton—And we a right to object.

from.
Mr. Fullerton—And we a right to object.
Mr. Evarts—Do you know or believe that that
manuscript of this letter which you now hold in
your nands, as it is in those very leaves as they
are in your hands, is a part of the statement made

Me in your hands, is a part of the statement made before the church committee?

Mr. Fullerton—That I object to.

The Judge—I think we can take the answer.

Mr. Fullerton—Whether he knows?

The Judge—Yes, whether he knows.

Mr. Fullerton—The question is whether he knows receives.

Art. Evaris—We are entitled on a cross-examination to have the witness' belief.

Mr. Fui'erton—If they want to compare the Catharine Gaunt letter with anything that was placed before the committee they have a right to do so, but they must first show what was placed be ore the committee.

do so, but they must first show what was placed be one the committee.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will recollect the rule of law is where a witness is cross-examined with regard to the contents of a paper the paper itself must be introduced; it has been so decided in the Court of Appeals.

The Judge—Yes; so it has.

Mr. Beach—Very well; then they present to him something in the handwriting of Mr. Maverick and do not ask whether that was a part of the statement, out whether he believes it was a part of the

do not ask whether that was a part of the statement, but whether he believes it was a part of the
statement or a copy of a portion of the statement
which was submitted to the committee. I suppose it is sufficient to present that part of the
paper to which the question refers, and it the witness can identify that as a portion of the statement
I certainly have no objection to that.
Air. Evarts—Read the last question.
The stenographer read:—"Do you know the fact
that the manuscript of this letter which you now
hold in your hand was in those very leaves which
are now in your hands, a part of the statement as
you personally made it before the church committee?"

question.

Mr. Evarts—I ask him to read the last one.

There is some variation, I suppose, in the phraseology of it. Have you not any subsequent question?

ology of it. Have you not any subsequent question?

Stenographer—No. Sir.
Mr. Evarts—It is not the question.
Q. Do you know or believe that the written leaves which you hold in your hand are a copy of the catharine Gaunt letter that jon personally laid before the church examination? Now wait, if they object to that question. A. I have every reason to believe, sir, that this is Mr. Maverick's copy or a few leaves of Mr. Mav-brick's copy or that sworn statement which I laid before the committee, which statement insuided a copy of the Catharine Gaunt letter, and which statement, in being laid be ore the committee, was accompanied also with the original manuscript of the Catharine Gaunt letter, which I married to the Catharine Gaunt letter, which I married to the committee, which manuscript you now hold in your hand.

The Judge—The question also was whether these leaves were part of the statement?

Ar. Evaris—No; I dion't include that; whether these were the very leaves that he laid before the committee, i don't care what they were in? A. I say I have every reason to bedieve these lew leaves are part of Mr. Maverick's copy.

The Judge—They don't isk you that.

Mr. Evars—Yes. Will Your Honor hear his answer?

The Judge—Tae question is whether those

The Judge—The question is whether those leaves form a part of the statement—those very

leaves form a part of the statement—those very leaves?

Mr. Evarts—if Your Honor please, if you will allow it, we will have the answer as the stenographer has taken it down. Now, will you read that answer as it was heretofore taken down.

The stenographer read the question.

Q. Now these very leaves which you hold in your hand, were they, or not, the very leaves, so far as they went, or the statement that was put before the committee? A. Wed, sir. I have every reason to believe that they are: I have every reason to believe that they are: I have every reason to believe that these panes. Now, 92, 93, 94, 95 and page 96, were part of Mr. Maverick's copy of the sworn statement which I laid in person before the tommittee.

page 98. Were part of Mr. Maverick's copy of the sworn statement which I laid to person before the beamintiee.

The Judge—I don't think the inquiry material.

Mr. Evaris—He has just said that he laid it pelore the committee.

The Judge—Suppose he has just said that was a copy of the statement which he laid before them; that is not material.

Mr. Evarts—I beg Your Honor's pardon; he says "this is Mr. haverick's copy which I in person laid before the committee."

Mr. Thron—My handwriting is there, and I had it copied, and I laid the clean copy before the committee; the original copy I kept for mysen; this is the copy I laid before the committee; I carried to the committee a great backage of Mrs. Thron's letters and or posed foread them; among them was this Carbarine Gaunt letter; I began to read them and then Ar. Whislow was appointed to wait upon me and make an examination of these letters at his leisure.

Mr. Evarts (reading he part omitted)—"Never before could I say this." Now, I begin, "I know not hat you are not able, or ever will be, to say this to me (underscored). Still with what profound than soluces in a mit and then to make an examination with the original.

Mr. Porter—Tant sentence is not in the original. Mr. Evarts (reading):—

I know not that you are not able, or ever will be, to say this to me (underscored). Still with what profound than shipes that I am turned to this sure joundation, and that my leet are planted on the rock of this great iroth, you can't readize.

Mr. Porter—All that portion is omitted in the

Mr. Porter-All that portion is omitted in the Mr. Evarts (reading) :-

When you yearn toward me with any true feeling, be спонания. June 29, 1871.

Mr. Evarb—that the printed and written copies be compared.
Mr. Beach said the statements of counsel were not evidence. They stated that there were certain

hir Evarts—I put a certain paper in the hands

Dimissions.

Air. Evarts—I put a certain paper in the hands of the winces. He said that is a paper copied by Mr. Mayerick, which he (the witness) had piaced before the committee. I then read as he had written, and a comparison followed in the hearing of the Court by looking at the papers.

The Judge—To make that comparison one as well as the other must be before the Court.

Mr. Beach—The Mayerick copy has deen presented in evidence.

Mr. Evaris—I have had it marked for identification to be shown to the witness.

Air. Beach—I move to strike out from the minutes that there was any omission in the copy—any omission in the Catharine Gaunt letter.

The Judge—These remarks made here are not proper unless we have both papers before us. We will consider both papers as read.

Mr. Beach—And both are read.

Mr. Beach—And both are read.

The Judge—These they are in evidence there can be no comparison.

Q. Do you remember any public occasion of writing in recerence to Mrs. Victoria Woodhull skeeps attending her lecture, writing her biography and the writing of the letter to Senator Sumner?

A. I wrote a letter to Senator Carpenter; these are the only public documents I remember writing in regard to her.

Q. How long after this 22d of May visit was it before you wrote thus line of Mrs. Woodhull? A. It was written about the last of September, in the same year.

Q. When was the subject of writing that blog-

same year,

Q. When was the subject of writing that biography first introduced to you? A. Snortly before

Papay has introduced to your it was done.

Q. Then at that time you had been pretty well acquemated with her? A. I thought so.

Q. You had been acquainted with her traits of mind, heart and disposition, and her relations and purposes toward the good of secrety? A. I thought I understood them, but I tound I was markets.

Woodhull" (placing it in the hands of the witness).

Mr. Beach said—What do you propose to read from?

Mr. Evarts—I am going to put a question to the witness. Please listen to this passage, which I read to you, and say whether it is your composition and expresses your sentiments as you then held them about Mrs. Victoria Woodhull?

Mr. Beach—I object to that question. The "Life of Mrs. Woodhull" has been already excluded.

Mr. Evarts—I am asking whether it expresses his opinions as then held by him.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor has raised out this "Life of Mrs. Woodhull," and I say that the evidence now sought to be given is immaterial and incompetent. I do not understand that the opinions and sentiments of this lady at any time are important in this case.

and sentiments of this lady at any time are important in this case.

Mr. Evarts—as I understand it, there has been
no rolling on that question. Mr. Thion was the
writer and publisher of this "Life," and I was told
by the gentleman on the other side that the historian who publishes certain statements and facts
does not approve of the sentiments of all those
whom he may introduce into his history. There
are some passages in this "Life" which I propose
to read as expressing, in terms, the opinions of
this witness about this hay, her character and
principles and to ask him if these are not his
views.

The Logical Language has contained as

this witness about this lady, her character and principles and to ask him if these are not his views.

The Judge—It appears before us in evidence that her husband had prepared a draft of the document. It was put before the witness to rewrite it and put it in a suitable state for publication.

Mr. Evarts—He said ne wrote it in one heat. He presented it to the lady, who pronounced it a failure.

The Judge—She called it a failure because the witness had omitted some extravagant passage written by her husband. He then rewrote it.

Mr. Evarts—I propose to confine my question to the passages reterring to this witness' views of this hady.

Mr. Heach—I object to this question. I suppose this evidence is offered to discredit this gentleman. How do we know what evidence there is nere, or what are the sentiments or conduct of this lady up to a certain point of time? How are they laying the foundation for the impeachment of the credibility of the witness by proving the opinions, sentiments or conduct of a woman, these sentiments not being the subject of proof before the jury. It is simply a proposition to prove a eulogistic biography of a woman about whom this jury are not inequiring. If what they propose to read has not some immediate effect on the case, then, I say, it is entirely indamisable. What legal effect can it have on the subject of this case to prove that this witness, in this publication, approved of the character of this lady? What legal showledge have we of Mrs. Woodhai? I think the evidence proposed to be given is entirely immaterial.

The Judge—I think we will take the answer to that question, and you can take an exception.

Mr. Evarts then read from "The Lufe of Victoria Woodhail," written by witness, the following extract:

I shall swiftly sketch the life of Victoria Cladin Woodhail.

I shall swiftly sketch the life of Victoria Claffin Woodhull, a young woman whose career has been as singular as any heroine in a romance: whose ability is of a rare type; whose personal sufferings are of themselves a whole drama of pathes; whose name (through the malice of some and the ignorance of others) has caught a shadow in strange contrast with the whiteness of her life; whose position, as a representative of her sex, in the greatest reform of modern times, renders her an object of peculiar interest to her feliow citizens, and whose character (massmach as I know her weild can whose character (massmach as I know her weild can portrav without coof or time from any other partiality, save that I hold her in uncommon respect.

Q. Did you write that ? A. I did, sir.
Q. Pid that express your of inions? A. When I wrote I believed a portion of it; I believed that she was a woman much traduced; Mr. Beecher, Moniton and myself were then enceworing to seal up the scandal and in controlling that woman; I wrote it in september; I wrote what I thought would please her.

seal up the scandal and in controlling that woman; I wrote it in September; I wrote what I thought would please her.

Objection was made at this juncture to the questions proponned by Mr. Evarts, as they were just for the purpose of committing the witness to the responsibility of the sentiments expressed in this olography, which the witness had stated was written in an extravagant style for a certain purpose. Mr. Evarts then read another highflown and ridiculous eulogium of Victoria Woodhull, before commencing which the Judge humorously suggested that the counsel "turn over another page or two."

Witness, in answer to the question as to whether he wrote that, replied in the affirmative, and he

Witness, in answer to the question as to whether he wrote that, replied in the affirmative, and he had believed in her to a certain extent.

Q. Listen to this, and say whether you wrote it and whether it expressed your opinions:

HER SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

On social questions her theories are similar to those which have long been taught by John Stuart Mill and Mrs. H. B. Stanton, and which are styled by some as tree love doctries, while others reject this appellation on account of its popular association with the filed of a promiseious intimary between the sexes—the essence of her system being that marriage is of the heart and not of the law that he would be a seried by the stantile should on wardly blend two hearts which that statute should on wardly blend two hearts which the been invarily smalered; and, finally, in religion she is a Spiritualist of the most mystical and etherial type.

Witness—I wrote that; it was part of the plan on which we were working to keep her in good humor and silent.

Referring to the Graphic, Mr. Evarts asked witness, Did you make any other publications of facsimites of letters except this? A. I don't recall that I did.

Witness requested Mr. Evarts to do him instead

that I did.
Witness requested Mr. Evarts to do him justice in regard to the "Griffith Gaunt" letter by reading the fac-simile instead of that which was in the book, as the former was complete and the latter was not. The counsel exchanged the two letters in evidence, in accordance with the request.

letters in evidence, in accordance with the request.

Q. This September publication of yours—the biography—was in the Goldan Age and in the tracts, was it not? A. It was in the tracts alone; I don't know what the circulation of those 'racts was: I believe it was reproduced in many of the newspapers; I don't remember that the receipts amounted to much.

Q. Do you remember the speech you made at the Steinway Hall meeting? Can you give that speech you made on opening the meeting? A. From memory, now? No, sir.

Q. You heard it given here by Mr. Moulton the other day, did you not? How did that strike you then, from your memory? A. It was true, I think.

Q. You remember a disturbance at that meeting, do you not? A. I think there was some interruption by some person in the gallery at that meeting; I don't remember that the interruption was made at a stage of the lecture when she advised the audience not to be confined by the marriage relationship, but seek their own

when she advised the audience not to be confined by the marriage relationship, but seek their own adharies.

Q. Was it not at that passage of the address that the disturbance occurred? A. I can't say whether it was at that passage that it occurred: I don't remember that it was on her promulgation of that passage that the interruption arose.

Q. Do you know what was in ner address, and whether there would be nothing worse in the rest of it than what she had said? Did you not have slips of her speech walle she was delivering it?

A. I did not have any sips of her speech while she was delivering it.

O. Your intimacy with this lady would have conis delivering it. Q. Your intimacy with this lady would have con-

Was delivering it.

Q. Your intimacy with this lady would have continued for ought you know except for this talk about the "Li for Tail" article coming up between you, would it not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. After the publication of this card in the World in May, did not that publication attract public comment and scannal concerning Mr. Beecher and yourseli? A. I don't think it did, sir; I don't remember; I can't recail one instance of any person in my acquaintance forming the idea as to whom was referred to in that article.

Q. That was the happy state of things in the commaninty that no one could discover who was concerned by the card—was it not? A. Yes, sir; there was nothing in it that attracted attention or sellctude on my part because of that card; my impression as that soorisy after in the World newspaper there were references made to Mr. Beecher; it was said blind; some might understand it and others would not.

Q. There was nothing to give you any fear of the story coming to a nead?

Witness asked, "What was that?" and Mr. Evarts smillingly retorted, "Well, as Mr. Beach says, it is one of those things which no fellow can find out."

Q. At this date, November 18, 1871, there was quest and freedom from this scandal as far as the

Q. At this date, November 18, 1871, there was

quiet and freedom from this scandal as far as the public are concerned? A. It had reached no further than the Woodhull card, and no attention had been directed to my family; the papers at that time had not spoken either unkindly of Mr. Beecher or Mrs. Thion.

Q. When this poem,

was first published in the Golden Age was it not under your own name? A. It was published over my own name.

Q. Was it in its conception by you pertinent to Q. Was it in its conception by you permise to your own experience? A. How far the verses were personal to myself I am unable to say at the time of its composition.
Q. Do you say there is no part of this poem that conveyed your conception of life in your experience? A. Yes, there is one stanza; it was to express peace and sorrow for a man uterly broken down with these in life.

Mr. Everts—Was this the stanza you referred to

All. Evarts—was this the stanza you as expressing your case, and he vend:

I won a noble fame.

But with a sudden frown
The people shatched my crown,
And in the mire tred down
My lotty name?

Witness-That does not express my case par-ticularly at that time. Mr. Evarts read next, and with fine effect:-

l gained what men call friends,
But now their love is hate,
And I have learned too rate
frow maren minds unmate,
And Irlenship ends.
Witness—There is nothing particularly pertinent

to me in that verse. Continuing, the counsel read:-

Continuing, the counsel read:

I bore a bouniceous purse,
And leggars by the way
Then bessed me day oy day;
But I, grown poor as they,
tave now their curse,
Witness—There is nothing in that verse relevant
to me; I never had a very bountcome purse, and I
don't believe that bengars ever cursed me,
(laughter.) (Laughter.)
He next recited:-

nd. heart and disposition, and her relations and problems toward the good of secrety? A. I. Q. Did you not suppose at the time you published it over your own it me in your paper that it would carry some connect. I of that incore sentiment to your wife and family? A. I never should

have let these lines have gone in print if I had thought for one moment that the public should give that meaning to it; I would have cut my right hand off rather than have done it. Counsel also read the lines:—

I am now all bereft—
As when some tower doth falt,
With battlements and wall.
And rate, and bridge, and all—
And nothing left.

And avite, and bringe, and all—
And nothing left.

These lines were not appropriate to the case in witness' construction of his own feelings.

Q. Now, Mr. Tilton, six months after the appearance of the card of Mrs. Woodhall in the paper, and after the circulation of these imputations on your wile, did you not publish this poem? In the November following the Woodhall card you published this poem in your own paper, and you did not think it could carry any danger to your family, as being the subject of the verse? A. I wrote t in a railroad car, and would have lost my sight rather than have printed it had I thougat so.

Mr Evarts—Now, sir, as I understand it, the principal trait in that poem is the verse which refers to your decelt in love?

Witness (to the stenographer)—Read that question, if you please?

The question was read, and Mr. Tilton signified that his answer was in the affirmative. Then he leaned back in his chair and appeared to enjoy a respite of a couple of minutes which ensured while the counsel conferred as to the next line of questions.

Q. Now, Mr. Titton, when did you start on the

tions.

Q. Now, Mr. Titton, when did you start on the tour on which you were absent all the time of the publication? A. I was absent on that tour from the time of the Chemnati Convention up to the

tour on which you were absent all the time of the publication? A. I was absent on that tour from the time of the Chainnail Convention up to the election.

Q. You were not absent at that time, were you? A. Nearly all that time; I come home after the Maine election to Brooklyn and spoke in the Academy of Music; after that I started off again and returned to New England to fill up the rest of the time in New Hampshire.

Q. Then you were not much in New York at this period? A. No, sir.

Q. Had you any communication with Mrs. Woodbuil from the time you broke at the "Tit for Tat" up to this publication of the Beecher scandal? A. I hadn't any communication with her then; the last time I saw Mrs. Woodbuil was in April, 1872.

Q. Had you any written or personal communication, or any sort of communication, with her? A. No, sir; she sent me no communication during that interval, as far as I know of it.

"It is the usual hour for adjournment," remarked Mr. Evarts—one dimention to the assemblage, who were beginning to rise from their seats.

Mr. Evarts—One moment, gentlemen.

Q. Mr. Titton, you were absent on the political campaign at the time the Woodhul publication of 1872 was made, you stated. Did you receive, see or hear that publication or any portion of It being in slips and know of it being proposed to be published before it was? A. All I ever heard on that subject was through Mr. Beecher; he said he had been spoken to in advance of the publication; that is notice of the Woodhuil statement before the article in the paper appeared? A. He made a statement to the effect that the day before it was published some person had called and told him the publication was to be made; my impression is he made some allusion to that.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

To-day is Ash Wednesday, and masses will be celebrated in all the Catholic churches in the city, and services held in all the Episcopalian churches. In the Catholic churches the ashes will be blessed before the earliest mass, and afterward the ancient custom of putting the sign of the cross on the foreheads of the faithful will be observed. This ceremony consists in the triest dipping his thumb into a plate of blessed ashes and then making on the forehead of the faithful, kneeling at making on the lorehead of the faithful, kneeling at the altar railing, the sign of the cross, saying in Latin the words, "Remember, man, thou art but dust, and note dust thou stait rolurn." In the early ages of the Churca there was considerable disputation as to the time of celebrating Easter, which is a movable feast. The Western and Eastern churches were divided on the singlect and considerable embarrassment was constantly arising as a consequence. It was finally settled that Easter Day should be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March. As this year there is a full moon on the 21st of March, and that day will be a Sunday, the Easter festival will be celebrated on the next ensuing Sunday, the 28th of March. Thus Ash Wednesday sails upon the 19th of February, and Easter this year occurs within six days of the earliest period upon which the festival can be detected according to the law winch regulates its place on the cainedar. The earliest date on which it can occur is the 22d of March, the latest the 25th of April. In 1761 and 1818 Easter felion the 22d of March, but this cannot happen again until the next century, when, in 1918, it will fail on the 22d of March, in 1856 Easter Isis Easter fel on the 22d of March, but this cannot happen again until the next century, when, in 1913, it will half on the 23d of March. In 1886 Easter will occur on the 25th of April, and the latest date for the next century will be in 1943, on the 25th of April. Thus it may be seen that the extreme limits are seldom reached, a fact which shows the extraordinary exactitude with weich the data used in fixing the time for its celebration were calculated upon.

THE ASTOR HOUSE AUCTION.

CONTINUATION OF THE FURNITURE SALE. There was a sensible diminution in the number of those in attendance at the Astor House sale jesterday, though the bidding was lively and the prices realized unexpectedly large. The buyers mostly represented private families, with an occasional proprietor of a second hand furniture estab-lishment, looking for bargains wherewith to replenish his stock. The sale commenced in the ladies' parior, on the office floory where the carpets, chairs, mirrors, &c., were disposed of, and was thence taken to the rooms in the "half shell," or entre sol, a locality prominent in the reminiscences of belated bachelors for near half a century, and then to the sleeping apartments on the second floor, five of which were cleared out. Among these was Mr. Calhoun's room, where the crowd gathered in answer to the announcement that the sale was about to be made there; but the relic hunters among the friends of the great nullificator were not in attendance, and the prices realized there were not in excess of those in the other apartments. The sale will be continued on this floor to day and will donotless extend to the sleeping rooms on the story above. The Hoffel.

The Astor House has existed in its present shape with slight alterations since its first opening, on June 1, 1836, and though it is to be continued as a hotelit will be a different structure from that around which centres so many pleasing reminiscences. Its guests have been among the noblest and fairest of the land, while from abroad princes and noblemen have gathered within its

princes and noolemen have gathered within its waits to enjoy the luxuries and comforts of a notel walls to enjoy the luxuries and comforts of a notel which was beculiarly American. Its first keeper was Mr. Boyden, who, in 1838, turned it over to Messrs. Coleman & Stetson, names known allower the world as cateers to the case of the public "in mine inn." The latter named gentleman has been connected with it ever since. Warren Jones, who will be recollected by so many habitues of the hotel, opened the door at four o'clock in the morning of June 1, 1830, for the entrance of guess, and he remained in charge of the beggage departument autil his death in 1868. From his position he came to be known by traveless from all parts of the world, and was recarded lers from all parts of the world, and was regarded by them as a part of the institution. In 1855 Mr. Colemna went out and Mr. Coarles A. Stetson continued the business in company with his brother, Mr. J. P. M. Seetson. Tons from continued until 1862, when a new one was formed, consisting of Messirs, Charles A. Stetson, John E. Devin and William H. Brown, by whom the hotel was run for seven years and until 1869, when it passed into tac hands of Mr. Charles A. Stetson's sons, who have remained the proprietors up to the present. For the latter years of its existence the Astor has been almost exclusively devoted to business men, as it has been considered too are down town for the accommodation of lamilies, and in its reconstruction the accommodation of that class will be especially considered.

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE.

ACTION ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CANALS. At a special meeting of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, called after the regular pusiness hours yesterday, the following resolutions, which were adopted at the meeting of the "Commercial Conference of the City of New York," January 27, 1875,

Resolved, That we deem it of vital importance to the commerce of the city and state of New York, and the interior state, that the trunk canals should be bottomed out without clear, to the commerce of the city and state of New York and the interior state, that the trunk canals should be bottomed out without clear, to the capth of seven feet, as prescribed by law and recommended by the Governor in his annual message, and that the survey therein proposed to ascertain the cost of the work should be made with the least possible delay.

Resolved, That any ulterior questions of the enlargement of any of the structures of the canals may be safe y postponed until they small be deepened as now proposed, Resolved, That we approve of the recommendation of the Governor, that a commission should be appointed to examine the lateral canals, with a view to the disposition of those which are not necessary to the welfare of the main chands and that we deem early action to that end of great importance.

Resolved, That every effort should be made, by law or constitutional amendment, for an housel, economical and efficient management of the canals.

Resolved, That cookes of these resolutions be sent to the constitution of them be requested to memoralize the Legislature to the ame effect.

The following presimble and resolution, confirments.

The following presemble and resolution, confirming the above, were moved and unanimously adopted:-

fore be it.

Resolved, that the resolutions adopted by the Commercial Conference of the City of New York, January 27, 1876, and receivith submitted to the New York Butt raid Cheese Exchange, be and the same are felly and emphatically inforsed, and that the members of this Exchange agree to job in the members of this Exchange agree to job in the members of this Legislature of the State of New York in furtherance of the objects set forth.

CONGRESS.

The President's Message on Arkansas in the Senate.

LOUISIANA'S GRIEVANCES

Further Delay of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Claims.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1875. The Vice President announced as members of the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate on the Legislative, Judical and Executive Appropriation bill, Messrs, Morrill, (rep.) of Maine:

Mr. Jourston, (dem.) of Virginia, said he was not in the Senate yesterday when the bill referring the ciaim of G. W. Custis Lee to the Ariington Estate in Virginia to the Court of Claims was indefinitely postponed, he therefore moved to reconsider the vote by which that bill was postponed. and have it placed on the calendar with the adverse report. Agreed to. Mr. Johnston gave notice that he would ask the Senate at an early day to indulge him half an hour to submit some remarks on the bill.

Mr. Bogy, (dem.) of Mo., presented the memorial of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce in favor of opening the Southwest Pass of the Mississippl and remonstrating against the opening of the South Pass thereof. Referred to the Commit-

tee on Transportation.

The House having disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill amending the twenty-third paragraph of the act in regard to fees of clerks and marshals, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate insisted upon its amendments and the Com-mittee of Conference asked for by the House was granted.
The Vice President appointed as members of the committee on the part of the Senate, Mes.rs. Edmunds (rep.), Conkling (rep.) and Thurman

committee on the part of the Senate, Messas. Edminds (rep.), Conking (rep.) and Thurman (dem.)

Mr. Wadleigh, (rep.) of N. H., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for the sale of the Rush Valley Military Reservation, in the Territory of Utah. Placed on the calendar.

He also, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill to provide for the payment of boundes to persons entitled thereto, but who have not received them by reason of having been transferred from the military to the naval or marine service. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Cameros, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to attend the International Ponitentary Congress at Rome next year, and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. Sakgent of California, objected, and it was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Cameron, from the same committee, reported adversely on the bill permitting Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pierson, of the may, to accept a decoration from the Queen of Great Britain. Placed on the calendar with adverse report.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Hi., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill to reduce and fix the Aguitant General's Department of the army. Passed.

Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. I., submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of engrossing the bills in print on their transfer from one House of Congress to another. Agreed to,

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of W. Va., presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of that State protesting against lederal interference in the civil affairs of Louisiana and asked permission to submit some remarks thereon. He said he would not occupy more than five minutes.

Mr. Laviton, (rep.) of Ark., objected, and said he desired to cali for a reserence of the Messago of the President of yesterday in regard to Arkansas affairs.

Mr. Bavard, (dem.

sas affaits.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., said that the motion would certainly lead to debate.

The Vice President decided that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Davis) was entitled to the

The resolutions of the West Virginia Legislature were then read at the clerk's desk.

Mr. Dayis said be believed the sentiments expressed in them were indorsed by three-fourths of the people of West Virginia, as well as the people of the country at large. He argued that the Louisiana Legislature had been lawfully organized on the 4th January, when the military intercence took place, and that such interierence was by the authority of the President, as two Cabinet of Heers, secretary Belkinap and Afforney General Wilhiams, had, in the mane of the President, indors dithe action to Dureil, Keilogg and others. He, Mr. Davis, could not imagine a more dishonorable act than for those who had sought and accepted office at the hands of the communities of the South to be traducing and revining the people they assumed to represent. In conclusion, he declared that he indorsed the resolutions and asked that they be placed on the record. So ordered.

The President's Arkansas Message.

Mr. Clayfon, of Arkansas, moved that the Message of the Fresident on Arkansas be taken up and referred to the Communities of the Communities of the fresident on Arkansas be taken up The resolutions of the West Virginia Legislature

and referred to the Committee on Privileges and

Elections.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said yesterday an Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said yesterday an order was made to print the Message and accompanying documents, which had not yet oeen compiled with. True, the Message was here, but the accompanying documents had not yet been prioted. He had been informed that it was the intention of the Senate to adjourn to-day at the expiration of the morning session as a mark of respect to the late Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, whose funeral took place to-day. He therefore hoped the motion to refer would not be considered now, as it would lead to decoate, and there were but five minutes of the morning hour left.

considered now, as it would lead to decate, and there were but five minutes of the morning hour left.

Air, CLAYTON said some days ago he presented a memorial nom the Hon. James Brooks, or Arkansas, to the effect that he had been unia wully kept out of his office of Governor, and that memorial was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He (Air, Clayton) introduced the resolution calling upon the President for the information received yesterday after presenting that memorial, and it seemed to him proper that the Message should go to the same committee as the memorial of Air, Brooks.

Mr. Turaman (dem.), or Ohio, said ordinarily there was no trouble about referring a message, but this was an exceptional case. It seemed to him that if anything could be demonstrated it was the fact that this Message should go to the Committee on the Judiciary. He did not want to consume time in arguing the matter now, but he was sure that Message could not be referred without debate, as it was toe most extraordinary and astounding of all the Messages. He asked that the unfinished business—the Steamboas bill, it being the unfinished busing he had been appread, and alld before the Senate the Steamboat bill, it being the unfinished business from restereay.

Mr. Ferry, (rep.) of Conn., said the funeral of

ness from yesteroay.
Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Conn., said the funeral of

his late colleague, Senator Buckingnam, took place to-day, and, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, he moved that the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Feb.-9, 1875. resolution, which was agreed to:-

resolution, which was agreed to:—

Whereas the expenses of the government require an additional revenue of from \$30,009,000 to \$10,000,000; and whereas, ov the act of the 14.a of July, 1870, the duty on imported sugars was reduced at the rate of 335 per cent; and whereas said reduction of duties diminished the executes of the government \$1400,000 in gold annually, without reducing the price of sugars to the consumer, therefore to sugars to the consumer, therefore the solved. That the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the expediency of restoring the duty of all imported sugars to the rates of duty imposed by law previous to the passage of the aforesaid act.

Mr. Cox. (dem.) of N. Y., presented the memorated the special committee of the New York.

rial of the special committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, urging the vigorous prosecution of the public work in New York Har-

Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on the Revision of Laws, reported a bill to correct errors and to supply omissions in the Revised Stat-utes. A discussion sprang up in regard to the naturalization laws, the last revision having by some mistake inserted the word "white." The till proposed to correct that error.

Mr. willard, (rep.) of Vi., thought the mistake a good one, and moved to amend the bulloy setting that error stand.

ar. PAGE (rep.) of Cal., held the same opinion, inasmuch as under that inistake Chinese were ex-caused from naturalization.

Ar. Sayler, (dem.) of Ohio, claimed that with-our regard to the expediency or mexpediency of the change, the business of the Committee en the Revision of the Laws was simply the similates as they existed.

Revision of the laws was simply the should all they existed.
The Franker, on a point of order raised by Mr. Raudall, (dem.) of Pa., coincided in that view, and was goout to rule the amendment out of order, when Mr. Willard, of Vermont, withdrew it.
The bill was then passed.

Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the fension Appropriations. It appropriates \$30,000,000.

Mr. SMITH. (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Elections, called up the report of that committee in the case of Mr. Cannon, the Delegate from Utah, declaring him guilty of rolygemous practices, and that he be excluded from his seat.

Mr. Loudhribbee (rep.) of lows, raised the question of consideration, and the floues refused to consider it, only 22 voiting aye.

Mr. Loudhribbee called up the Indian Appropriation bill, the only pending questions being what are known as the Choctaw and Chickasaw amendments. The Choctaw amendment requires the payment of \$2,332,361 to the Choctaw Nation, being the amount of the award made by the Senate on the 9th of March, 1852, under the eleventh article of the treaty of June, 1855, from which sum \$250,000, aiready paid, is to be deducted.

Mr. Parrer, (rep.) of Mo., offered a substitute for the amendment providing that the amount shall be invested in bonds and neld by the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the Choctaw narion, until the individual claims of the Indian of attorneys, contractors or claim agents to be recognized or paid.

Mr. McNella, (rep.) of Ill., expressed his belief in the justice of the claims, but resisted the pending propositions because the believed that under them the Choctaw Indians would never get a dollar. He oslived so because the very proposition to pay the individual claimants was resisted and because it was rumored around the committee room that the Washington lobby owned every dollar of those claims.

cause it was rumored around the committee room that the Washington lobby owned every dollar of those claims.

Mr. Comingo, (dem.) of Mo., also a member of the Indian Commission, offered a substitute similar in substance to that offered by Mr. Parker, except that it orbids parment to any assignce and requires it to be made to the individual indian or his heirs. He explained the amendment, and said that it had been agreed upon by a sub-committee of the Commission on Indian Affairs.

The amendments were opposed by Messrs. Thompson, Boutwell, Sayler, Harris, Scofield. Shanks, Biery, of Pennsylvania, and Wilson and Holman, of Indiana.

Finally the discussion was closed and the first question was on Mr. Comingo's amendment as a substitute for Mr. Parker's substitute for Mr. Loughbridge's amendment was agreed to, and then the whole proposition was rejected—yeas SS, hays 137.

The next amendment was one to pay to the Chickasaws 2250,0 arrears of interest on trust bones, held by the government, and it was rejected without a division.

The oill was then passed by a vote of 162 yeas to 62 nays, and the flouse, at fifteen minutes past five P. M., adjourned.

ART AT THE CENTENNIAL.

SHALL WE SECURE ORIGINALS OF RAPHAEL AND MICHAEL ANGELO FOR THE CENTENNIAL?-PLAN OF TWO PUBLIC-SPIRITED LADIES-NEW YORK ART AT THE EXHIBITION.

It has frequently been observed that art in its various forms—in music, sculpture or painting—is the common language of mankind, or, at all events, of that portion of it which worships at the shrine of the beautiful. Hence it appears probable that at a universal exposition like that which is to which will excite the greatest, the most general interest among the cultivated visitors of all nations will be that of the fine arts. The farmer may be interested in newer and more wonderful reapers and other labor-saving machinery; the dry goods merchant may view with attention the American silks that are to be exposed to view; the scientist will gaze with careful scrutiny at the natural products of a country whose mineral wealth is unsurpassed in the world; but none of these necessities of a work-a-day world will exercise the same fascination upon the cuitivated mind as will the divine creations of a Raphael or

THE GREATEST ATTRACTIONS. There will be naturally a great deal in this exhibition walch will be of peculiar interest to Americans, and to Americans alone: but what civilized nation is there that does not admire pictures and statues, especially if they are good? The German and the Frenchman, the Brazilian and the Russian, the Greek and the Portuguese, will equally crowd to see new paintings by Knaus or Rosa Bonheur, and even the most inveterate of American business men will not pass by a new

statue by Miss Hosmer without stopping for a few moments to examine its merits. It is therefore easy to understand why the Art Gallery will probably be the greatest attraction at the Centennial Exhibition, and why the managers of that stupendous undertaking bestow more than ordinary care upon this department in order to make it as perfect as it can possibly be made. It would be mere self-deception to say that it will in this respect equal the best great world sairs that were held in Europe. Philadelphia is too remote from the great art centres of the world—Paris, Munich, Rome—to be able to cope in this department with the international exhibitions held in Europe.

**And wet it will be a most valuable at collection. It has already been mendioned in these columns that a distinguished no eleman of Europe has promised to send his collection to Philadelphia, Governor Bigier being as yet forbioden by motives of delicacy to give the name of the grandee alluded to or publication. Another leature of interests that many americans traveling in Europe are engaged in the laugable endeavor to obtain the foan of valuable pictures for the Centennial Exhibition, it will be remembered that two ladies called recently upon Mr. Bigler to holorm him that they were negotiating with a Lengleman in Europe for the ionn of some remarkably beautiful works of the old masters. Yesterday Mr. Bigler the hier of the old mesters. for the join of some remarkably beautiful works of the old masters. Yesterday Mr. Bigier showed the writer a letter from these ladies, in walca the paintings alluded to are specified by name. They are in possession of all. Morris Moore, a cele-brated English art composseur, whose acquaint-ance they made walle in Rome.

biated English art comolsseur, whose acquaintance they made walle in Rome.

As long ago as in the year 1856 the Earl of Onciow lest Mr. Moore quite a sum "in token of the high opinion I entertain, of him as a consummate juige or pictorial art in ail its various branches—ne who unquestionably stands without a rival in this country as a judge of pointing." A renowned French critic said of him:—"if Mr. Moore affirmed that even that footstool were by Phidias I should seel bound to believe mm." Weil, this gentleman has in his possession four magnificent paintings of the Itanian school—Raphael's celebrated "Apollo and Marsyas," which has been exhibited and accianized in every city in Europe; two bust portraits of baste and Petrarch, companion pictures, painted by Raphael for his great friend Cardinal Bembo and mentioned by the Cardinal in his will, and a "Holy Faunity" by Michael Angelo, which derives especial value from being one of the only four casel pictures ever painted by the himmortal sculptor, and which is admitted by trustworthy connoisseurs to be even more beauding than the celebrated "Michael Angelo" of the London National Gallery. The letter then goes on to say:—"By the courtesy of Mr. Moore we carcilly studied the merits of these pictures, and each visit but increased our admiration, but not till we had returned did we dream it

Angelo' of the London National Gallery. The leiter then goes on to say:—'By the courtesy of Mr. Moore we carefully studied the merits of these pictures, and each visit but increased our admiration, but not till we had returned did we dream it possible that they could be Secretar to our country.

However, in corresponding with Mr. Moore on matters of art, we tool him how we longed for his beautiful gems, how we wished that America owned them, and wondered it it were possible for us ever to obtain a genuine Kaphael or Michael Angelo for this country. To our surprise we found him not only willing but even auxions that his pictures should find a home with us. It was a pet idea of his that they shound belong to the Great Republic, and at one time he had purposed bringing them himself. Being a thorough republican in principle he does not wish them to become the property of a monarch, and he is just as much opposed to their becoming the property of any private individuals, and so we have been looking about us to see what can be done. To us the Centennial has seemed the time auspicious and supreme for laying the foundation of a great national art gallery, and was, we ask, can better lay that than the mateniess misters. Radinael and Michael Angelo?'

"This, in all homan probability, is the last opportunity we shall ever have to secure originals of these two great masters. The Italian government guards every little piece with the most jeal the principal pictures of Europe, and we know of but one ofter Kaphael that is for sale—the "Violan Player"—but it is owned by an Italian count, and the government will not permit aim to sell it out of the country. Our plan has been to first get the pictures to the country and then mand then piace them in a national gallery accessible to all students and lovers of art. More perfect models cannot be obtained for any who wish to study after models and have not means to go abroad. We have the refusal of these pictures for the country and the means to go abroad. We have the refusal of thes

This interesting letter orings home an important question to our patrons of art and artists in America. Entail these priceiess gems be secured to this country? It is to be toped that they will co-operate with the Director General of the Exhibition in accomplishing tais desirable end.

As lar as the reorganization of this city in the Att Gallery is concerned, it is proper to state that General Gosaora, on the occasion of his last visit to this city, held interviews with two of our leading artists and received from them ample assur-

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Opportunity for Future Commercial Railways and Warehouses.

Strengthening the Greenwich

OPINIONS OF CHIEF ENGINEER GRAHAM

Street Railway.

A few days ago the HERALD published an article in which were detailed some of the comments made by downtown merchants on the action taken by the Dock Department to procure author ity to have the proposed bulkhead and pierheads 110 feet nearer to the houses on South street than their present instructions indicate that they shall place them. It has been a ret idea of the merchants spoken of to have a railcity, and to have "shunts" from it leading into monster warehouses built on the bulkhead. To houses South street must have the extreme width that would be given it if the bulkhead were built out to the limit established in 1871-that is, a space between the houses on the west side of the street and the East River of 250 feet. It was not strange, then, that the merchants became indignant when they heard of the action of the Dock Commissioners. They had accepted the would overcome all the great needs of commerce here—rapid transportation—and secure storage of freight. They had cherished it, and had only waited for the work of the Dock Department to be completed to organize a company to carry it into effect. The action of the Dock Department, then, was a cause of wonder to them, for they could not see why that bureau should oppose their scheme. A statement made by General Charles K. Graham, Chief Engineer of the Dock Department, to the effect that if the bulkhead line were placed 110 feet within the proposed limit, a saving of \$750,000 would be effected on the cost of every mile of artificial river boundary, gave the sticklers for the "railroad and warehouse" scheme a base for their complaints; and they asked, with seeming pertinence, if such a saving could recompense New York for the loss of her commerce in the future. It was to get an answer

could recompense New York for the loss of her commerce in the future. It was to get an answer to this query, and to procure a statement of General Graham's ideas upon the agitatea subject of rapid transit, that the writer called at the Dock Department yesterday atternoon.

General Graham declined to speak in detail of the means to accomplish rapid transit. He said that his ideas were embodied in the report of the Committee of the American Society of Civil Englineers; that they had already been foresmadowed in the comments of the newspapers on that report, and would be known exactly when the document is published at the latter part of this week. In speaking of the reasons for his report to the Dock Department in invor of lessening the proposed width of South street, General Graham said that he had not known that the merchants down fow are opposed to reducing that width, and he assured the writer that neither he nor the members of the Dock Commission are moved by a wish to make a show of economy in advocating such a reduction. He said the merchants have only discussed the necessity for wide espiandes on each river front with reference to room for their desired railway and warehouses; that they have not considered the effect of a bukkhead and piers extensing far into the East River upon that stream. Said he, "The East River, at Wail street, is only 2,000 feet wine; at Fulton ferry, 1,600, and at Grand street, 1,300. The river then from Grand street to its mouth is funciens while the first weeks with ice if it were not for the continual movement of strong steamers and the great force of the time. Now, if the bankhead and piers were built out to the lines proposed for the lose in the piers would greatly lessen the width of the river and serve for a time to support the lee in its resistance to the tode and the power of the steamers. But they would very soon be weakened and finally be overthrown by the immense forces of the loe and the currents. The request of the Dock Commissioners for authority to lessen the propose

the writer.

"Certainly," replied General Graham. "And though no warehouses may be onlit on that street they can be erected on West street, which will be 250 leat wide."

Commissioner Wales now entered the room and took part in the conversation. He said the merchants had not studied the effects of an extremely wide esplanade along the East River, as the members of the Dock Commission have. The Commissioners possessed exact knowledge of those efforts before they decided to memorialize the Legislature for authority to construct the new bulkhead and piers so that they would not interfere with the course of the East River, and be in continual danger of demolition by the pressure of ice and the currents. He went on, saying that. "Though there will be room on West street, when the works of the Dock Department there are finished, for the erection of warehouse, they are not likely ever to be built. The west side of the city will propably be the entrepot of the commerce with loreign ports, while the cast side will be the seat of local or domestic commerce. The steamboats schooners, and all the small vessels will propably have their berths on the East River. The entire width of the esplanade of West street, will be required, there is scarcely any doubt, for the use of railroads—freight and passenger—and by the use of the former the merchants will be able to take their freight rapidly from the coty."

Rapid Transit for Passengers.

The Greenwich Street Elevated Railway Con-

be able to take their freight rapidly from the coty."

RAPID TRANSIT FOR PASSENGERS.

The Greenwich Street Elevated Railway Company is now strongthening its roadway. For several mouths this road in the opinion of passengers, has been anything but an achievement of rapid transit, and, in the opinion of engineers, has hardly been secure from the probability of accidents. The coams of the fron structure have become tensile from the nack of adequate support, and as a train passed over them they have been conserved to saggi at their centres, sometimes two or three inches. The supports that are now being given to the beams will prevent them from sagging in the lature. A pair of tross roads are being placed under each beam between the posts and connected with the lature by a system of braces. The roadway is soon to be marrow gaused, and steel rails are to be substituted for the fron rails now in use.

Mr. J. M. Drake informed the writer yesterday afternoon that the work of collecting subscriptions to the "subsidy" or "deferred stock" fund is going on very well. A number of gentlemen have already reported that their "lists" are beginning to show a very pleasing array of pledges. A partial report of subscriptions will be called for very soon. Mr. Drake says that the project indorsed at the Chamber of Commerce meeting will be persevered with, without regard to other movements to procure rapid transit, and he continues to believe that it will ultimately meet with success. Letters are sont to him every day commending the project, and it is certain that the company which receives the "deferred stock" found with which to begin the construction of a rapid transit railway will not fail for want of subscribers to its regular stock.

MUNICIPAL NOTES

The Comptroller has not yet approved the bonds of the newly appointed Chamberlain. It is be-

ter simply to vent his spicen against the Mayor. Mayor Wicknam yesterday signed a warrant for \$42,000 for the Foundling Asluma, which was a balance due of 1874. The Comptroller some time ago rejused to pay this money, on the ground that he was debarred from so doing under the con-stitutional amendments. The corporation Coun-sel's opinion was evoked on the subject by the Mayor, and was against the stand taken by the Comptroder; neace the making out of the war-rant.

nt. The Corporation Counsel has not resigned. says he doesn't intend to resign, and the Mayor says he has not in his "mind's eye" anybody for Mr. Smith's place.

The binance Committee of the Board of Alder-

Smith's place.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday and considered the bills for the Gaverneyer obsequies. No conclusion as to the bills was arrived at.

The Committee on Law of the Board of Aldermen will find a meeting on Saturday, at one o'clock, when at patties who have charges to make against Comptroler Green of a reliable character are invited to attend. This action on the part of the committee was prompted by the resolution of the Board hast week authorizing the committee to investigate the charges that had been made against Mr. Green by various parties.

The Rapid Trainst Committee meet to-day at one P. M., when it is behaved the long talkers will be made to be very short.

Several parties called upon the Aldermanic Law Committee at their meeting yesterday and presented plans of rooms in buildings they were anxious to lease to the city for a civil district court house.